HUNGARY

KASSAI, Tibor, Dr, candidate of veterinary sciences; Veterinary Medical University, Helmintological Research Laboratory (Allatorvostudomanyi Egyetem, Helmintologiai Kutato Laboratorium)(chief: KOTLAN, Sandor, Dr, professor, academician).

"The Effectiveness of Furidin Against Ascaridia."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 18, No 7, July 63, pages 269-272.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Therapeutic testing of Furidin (1-/5-nitrofurfurilidene-amino/-2-imidazolidine-thiol) on 2 month-old chicks infected naturally with ascaridia has been carried out by the author. Changes in the number of eggs excreted, in the worm-content of daily samples of feces and in the worms which remained in the small intestines of chicks killed 9 days after the treatment were determined. Administration of Furidin for three days in 0.3 per cent concentration in the dry food resulted in 90 per cent excretion of ascaridia and 80 per cent of the chicks were free of worms after the treatment. Smaller doses of the drug were not effective. Furidin was non-toxic and had no side effects if given for three days in therapeutic doses. Excretion of the worms increased 4-6 days after the treatment and lasted for nine days. The drug does not kill ascaridia but decreases the egg production of the females and hinders the development of the eggs excreted. Higher doses or prolonged administration of Furidin kills the chicks. The skin and meat of the animals may become yellow as a result of the treatment but the smell and taste of the meat is not affected. No ref. 1/1

KASSAI, T.

The occurrence of Protostrongylus brevispiculum Mikacic, 1940 in Hungary. Acta veter Hung 14 no.1:83-94 '64.

1. Helminthological Research Laboratory of the Department of Parasitology (Director: Prof. S. Kotlan), University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest.

KASSAI, T.; MAHUNKA, S.

Studies on tapeworms in ruminants. II. Oribatids as intermediate hosts of moniezia species. Acta veterin. acad. sci. Hung. 15 no.2: 227-249 '65

1. Helminthological Research Laboratory of the Department of Parasitology (Director: Prof. S. Kotlan), University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest, and Zoological Department (Director: Z. Kaszab) of the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest.

BALOGH, J.; KASSAI, T.; MAHUNKA, S.

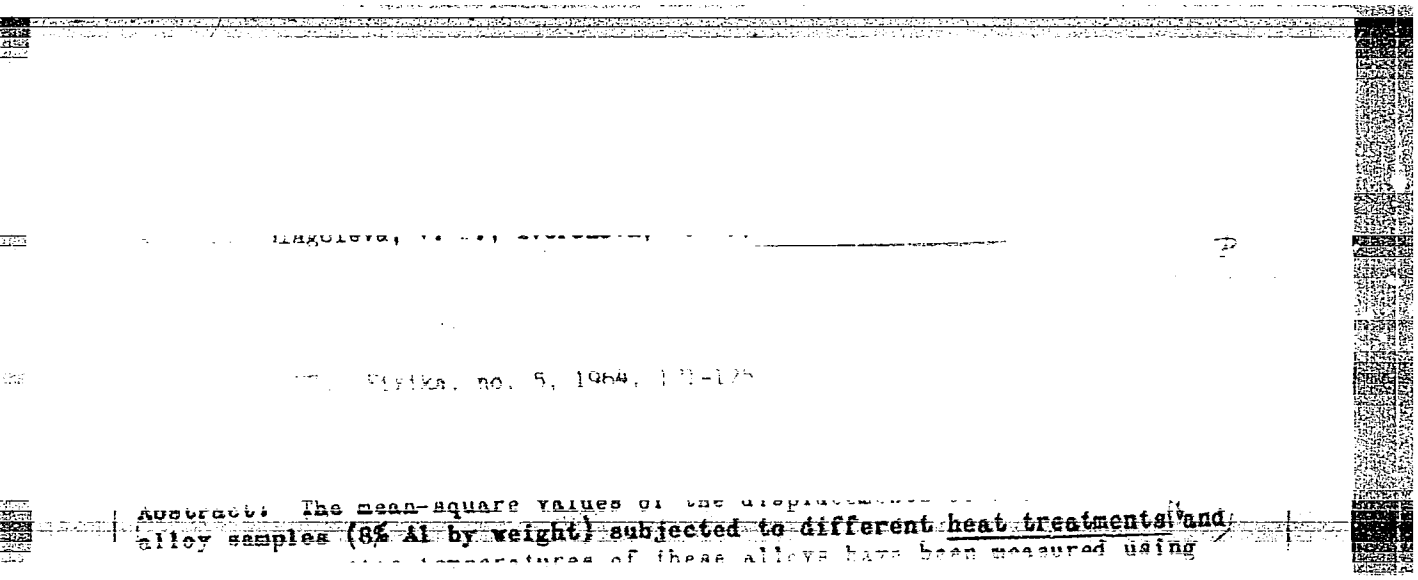
Studies on tepeworms in ruminants. I. The oribatid fauna of pastures in Hungary. Acta veterin. acad. sci. Hung. 15 no.2: 213-225 '65

1. Zoosystematical Institute (Director: Prof. E. Dudich) of the L. Eötvös University of Sciences, Budapest; Helminthological Research Laboratory of the Department of Parasitology (Director: Prof. S. Kotlan), University of Veterinary Sciences, Budapest, and Zoological Department (Director: Z. Kaszab) of the Natural History Museum, Budapest.

KASSANDROV, E.G.

Outlook for phosphate mineralization in the Devonian iron-bearing deposits of the Altai. Izv. Alt. otd. Geog. ob-va SSSR no.5:57-58 '65 (MIRA 18:12)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Novosibirsk.



[illegible], no. 5, 1964, [illegible]

Abstract: The mean-square values of the displacements [illegible] alloy samples (8% Al by weight) subjected to different heat treatments and [illegible] temperatures of these alloys have been measured using

KASSARABA, M.M.

Case of mumps with a spreading edema of the chest. Ped. Akush. i gin. 24 no.6:31-32 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

KASSARGIAN, Gorun, ing.

Removing the coking phenomenon in the D-103 engines.
Constr mas 16 no. 1:8-14 Ja '64.

KASSATSIYER, M.Ya.; USHAKOVA, N.I.

Seminar on statistics on public health and the health of the population. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 7 no.1:44-45 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(MEDICAL STATISTICS—CONGRESSES)

KASSAY, Arthur, okleveles gepeszmernok

Microfilm reading devices. Finommechanika 1 no.11:321-326 N '62.

1. Hiradastechnikai Kozponti Technologus Csoport.

KASSAY, Artur

Conference on mechanical construction. Finommechanika 2 no. 12: 363-364 D '63.

KASSAY, D. 1947

(St. Johannes-Spital, Budapest)

"The Significance of Bronchial Perforation in Tuberculosis of the Endothoracic Lymph Glands."

Ann. Pediatrici, Basle, 1947, 168/6(311-332)
Abst: Exc. Med. V. Vol. 11, No. 2, p. 120

KASSAY, D.; SELYMES, Z.

Bronchoscopy in tuberculous bronchial lymph node perforation.
Magy. sebeszet 5 no. 4:301-307 Nov. 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Bronchial, Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, First Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula Sebesteny), Budapest Medical University.

KASSAY, D.

GERGELY, K.;KASSAY, D.;PANICS, M.

Timely treatment of atelectasis in the premature. Gyermekgyogyaszat 4 no.9:263-269 Sept 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Doctors.

KASSAY, D.

Symptomatology and diagnosis of bronchial stenoses. Orv. hetil. 94 no. 14:366-371 5 Apr 1953. (CLML 24:4)

1. Doctor.

KASSAY, Dezso, dr.

Two cases of giant pneumatic cysts of the lungs with bronchial stenosis. Gyermekgyogyaszat 5 no.7:219-224 July 54.

(LUNGS, cysts
giant pneumatic cysts with bronchial stenosis in inf.
(BRONCHI, stenosis
with giant pneumatic pulm. cysts in inf.)

KASSAY, Dezso, dr.

Observations on the international nomenclature of pulmonary segmentation. Tuberk. kerdessei 7 no.1:9-10 Feb. 54.
(LUNGS, anat. & histol.
segmentation, nomemclature)
(NOMENCLATURE
of pulm. segmentation)

KASSAY, D

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.8/11 C.R.L. Nov 1955

2004. KASSAY D. Sect. of Bronchol. and Otorhinolaryng., surg. Dept. no. 1, med. Univ., Budapest. *Remarks on the international nomenclature of bronchopulmonary segments DIS. CHEST 1954, 26, 5 (610-611)

The nomenclature of Jackson-Huber seemed to the author more correct than the International Nomenclature on Bronchopulmonary Segments of the International Congress of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, London, 1949, because Jackson and Huber did not make concessions in anatomical principle and included only segmental bronchi in their nomenclature. The international nomenclature included 2 subsegmental bronchi - the left first and second - disregarding other subsegmental bronchi at least as important as these 2 branches, such as the axillary (lateral) bronchi of the upper lobes, the subsuperior (subapical, second dorsal) branches of the lower lobes and the medial basal bronchus of the left lower lobe.

Bogen - Olive View, Calif. (XV, 1, 6, 11)

KASSAY, D.

274. KASSAY D., BIKFALVI A. and BALÓ J. I. Chir. Klin., I. Inst. für pathol. Anat. und exp. Krebsforsch. der med. Univ., Budapest. Bronchialadenome *Bronchial adenoma* Thoraxchirurgie (Stuttgart) 1955, 3/1 (24–38) Tables 1 Illus. 10

Report on personal observations on 15 cases, with reference to pathology, clinical aspects and treatment. The solid form would seem to be more benign than the glandular, the osteoplastic or the chondroplastic forms. Bronchoscopic treatment is justified only in a few cases in which the tumour is attached to a thin pedicle and in which there is histological evidence of the possibility of extirpating the tumour including the capsule. The majority of cases requires surgical treatment. Smaller or larger pulmonary parts must usually be resected. In one case treatment consisted in bronchiectomy and an anastomosis with lobectomy.

Laustela – Helsinki

KASSAY, D.

BALO, J.; KASSAY, D.; BIKFALVI, A.

Bronchial adenomas and their significance. Acta morph.hung. 5 no.1-2:71-84 1955.

1. I. Chirurgische Klinik (Vorstand: Prof. Gy. Sebesteny) und I. Institut fur Pathologische Anatomie und Experimentelle Krebsforschung (Vorstand: Prof. J. Balo) der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest.

(BRONCHI, neoplasms, adenoma, case reports)

KASSAY, D.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.9/12 Radiology Dec 55

1881. KASSAY D., ERDÉLYI M. and SCHUSTER R. Orvostud. Egyetemi I. sz. Sebészeti Klin., Budapest. *Célzott bronchographia. Aimed bronchography (spot-bronchography) MAG. RADIOL. 1955, 7/2 (78-85) Tables 1 Illus. 11

Bronchographies were performed under fluoroscopic control, following the aspiration of the bronchial secretions by special catheters introduced through the bronchoscope. The contrast-fluids were injected through the same catheter into the lobar or segmental bronchus in question. These pictures give valuable information about bronchiectases, abscess cavities and bronchial stenoses.

Györgyi - Budapest

KASSAY, Dezso, dr.,; DIMITROV-SZOKODI, Daniel, dr.; MIHOK, Gyorgy, dr.

Endoscopic therapy of bronchial fistula. Tuberk. kerdesei 8 no.4: 99-101 Aug 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Sebesteny Gyula dr. egy. tanar) koslemenye.

(BRONCHI, fistula
ther., bronchoscopic methods (Hun))
(BRONCHOSCOPY
bronchoscopic methods in ther. of bronchial fistula (Hun))

KASSAY, Dezso, dr.,; KOLBA, Vilmos, dr.

Surgery of mucoceles in the paranasal sinuses, with retention of the mucous membrane. Orv. hetil. 96 no.41:1140-1142 9 Oct 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.
(PARANASAL SINUSES
mucocele, surg. with retention of mucous membrane.)

BALO, Jozsef, dr.,; KASSAY, Dezso, dr.,; BIKFALVI, Andras, dr.

Bronchoadenomas and their significance. Orv. hetil. 96 no.48: 1317-1323 27 Nov 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Sevestony Gyula dr. egyetemi tanar) valamint I. sz. Kontonctani es Kiserleti Rakkutato Intezetenek (igazgato: Balo Jozsef egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.
(BRONCHI, neoplasms,
adenoma)

KASSAY, D.

Valvular respiratory mechanisms. Ful orr gegegyogy no.2:49-65 May 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klin. (igaz. Rubanyi Pal dr., egyet. tanar) kozl.

(EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY, etiol. & pathogen.
valve form. after tracheotomy & in bronchial rupt. & stenosis, mechanism (Hun))

(LUNGS, physiol.
valvular mechanisms originated after tracheotomy & in bronchial rupt. & stenosis causing pulm. emphysema (Hun))

3492. BIKFALVI A., KASSAY D. and TAKÁCS-NAGY L. 3. Chir. Klin., Med. Univ., Budapest. Zur Frage der intrabronchialen Fettgeschwülste *Intrabronchial fatty tumours* Zbl. Chir. 1956, 81/39 (2051–2063) Tables 1 Illus. 11

Intrabronchial lipomas can be divided into 2 groups: (1) Real lipomas, which do not contain other tissue elements than mature fatty tissue and which are usually intrabronchial. (2) Hamartolipomas, which, besides mesenchymal elements contain epithelial elements; these tumours sometimes grow extramurally and assume a dumb-bell shape. In the genesis of the first group proliferation of the fatty tissue, which is normally present in the bronchial wall, may play a role, whereas the lipomas of the second group are rather attributable to a developmental disturbance and should be interpreted as hamartomas consisting of fatty tissue. Since some hamartolipomas are dumb-bell shaped, bronchoscopical removal in such cases is not sufficient. Conservative radical treatment should be applied. In definite intrabronchial localization, bronchoscopical removal of the tumour may be considered, but in cases that are complicated by pyosclerosis of the lung or extensive irreversible parenchymatous changes, resection is the method of choice.

KASSAY, Dezso, dr., kandidatus

The Holzknecht phenomenon. Tuberkulozis 10 no.1-2:5-9 Jan-Feb 57.

1. A II. sz. Sebeszeti klinika (igazgato: Rubanyi, Pal, dr. egyetemi tanar) Kozlemenye.
(BRONCHI, stenosis
Holzknecht's phenomenon, x-ray diag. (Hun))

SOLTI,F.; CLAUDER,O.; FEHER,G.A.; PREISICH,P.; KASSAY,G.

Effect of sodium lactate in conduction disturbances of the heart with special respect to overdigitalization. Acta med. hun. 14 no.4:405-413 '59.

1. The 1st Department of Medicine, Univrrsity Medical School, Budapest.
(LACTATES pharmacol.)
(HEART DISEASES ther.)
(DIGITALIS toxicol.)

KASSAY, Gyorgy, Dr.

Sleep and the vascular action of nicotinic acid. Ideg. szemle 12 no.3: 94 Mar 59.

(SLEEP, eff.
on vasodilatory eff. of nicotinic acid in humans (Hun))
(NICOTINIC ACID, eff.
vasodilat., eff. of sleep in humans (Hun))
(BLOOD VESSELS, eff. of drugs on
nicotinic acid, influence of sleep on vasodilatory action in humans (Hun))

KASSAY, Gyorgy, dr.; MATHE, Valeria, dr.

Effect of skin temperature changes in schizophrenia. Ideg. szemle 13 no.1:21-29 Ja '60.

1. Az Orszagos Ideg- es Elmegyogyintezet kozlemenye Igazgato-foorvos: dr. Maria Bela.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA physiol)
(BODY TEMPERATURE)

ISTVANFFY, Edvin, a muszaki tudomanyok doktora; CSIBI, Sandor; NEDBAL, Istvan; KASSAY, Jeno

Microwave ferrite isolators; also remarks by S.Csibi, I.Nedbal, and J.Kassay. Muszaki kozl MTA 26 no.1/4:71-82 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem, Midrohullam Tanszek (for Istvanffy)
(Microwaves)
(Ferrates)

KASSAY, L.

Problems of improving sand occurring in layers. (To be contd.) p. 8. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 7, Apr. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

KASSAY, L.

KASSAY, L. Some problems of improving sand occurring in layers. II. p. 6

Vol. 11, no. 8, Apr. 1956
MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG
AGRICULTURE
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

KASSAY, L.

KASSAY, L. - Tasks and possibilities for soil improvement.
p. 1, Vol. 11, no. 14, July 1956
Magyar Mezogazdasag - Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4, April 1957

HUNGARY

CSABA, Bela, KASSAY, Laszlo; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pathophysiology (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet).

"Effect of Cortisone on Anaphylactic Shock in the Guinea Pig."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXX, No 1, 1966, pages 91-97.

Abstract: [English article, authors' English summary modified] Cortisone was found to decrease the severity of anaphylactic shock only in weakly sensitized animals or if the antigen was inhaled at low concentrations. Protection against lethal sensitization, either active or passive, is not afforded even by prolonged treatment with cortisone. Cortisone treatment resulted in a decrease in the sensitivity of the guinea pig ileum to histamine, in in-vitro experiments, and the Schultz-Dale reaction was also weakened. Complete inhibition required such high doses that cannot be considered in human therapy. The reduction of anaphylactic symptoms, in the guinea pig, by cortisone is presumably due to its antihistaminic action. 1 Hungarian, 17 Western references. [Manuscript received 5 Mar 65.]

1/1

KASSAKOVSKIY, Ya., professor

Control of injuries to children in Poland. Ortop., travm. i protez. 18 no.1:53-56 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Zav. klinikoy detskoy khirurgii Meditsinskoy akademii v Varshave, predsedatel' krayevoy gruppy spetsialistov po detskoy khirurgii
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, in inf. and child control in Poland)

KASSALA, STANISLAW.

Naprawa wagonow towarowych; procesy produkcyjne, organizacja pracy i urzadzenia warsztatowe. (Wyd. 1.) Warszawa, Wydawn. Komunikacyjne, 1955. 183 p. (Repair of freight cars; production processes, organization of work, and workshop equipment. 1st ed. illus., bibl., tables)

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

IVERONOVA, V.I.; KASSANDROVA, O.N.; ROZANTSEVA, Ye.G.

Characteristic temperature of iron-vanadium alloys. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.1:133-135 '60. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Iron-vanadium alloys--Thermal properties)

KASSATSIYER, M.S. (Moskva)

Method for determining the adequate provision of hospital beds for the city and rural populations. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.8:45-47 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(HOSPITAL BEDS)

ST[illegible], A.Kh., inzh.; KASSATSKIY, [illegible] M.S., inzh.

Standardizing main steam turbines with reduction gearing. Sudostroenie 27 no.7:22-25 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Steam turbines, Marine)

BRUSHLINSKAYA, L.A.; KASSATSIYER, M.Ya.; MAZUR, M.M.; KONSTANTINOV, G.F.,red.; BHUDSKIY, M.S.,red.; GABERLAND, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Statistics in a city hospital; a manual on records and analysis] Statistika v gorodskoi bol'nitse; posobie po uchetu i analizu raboty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1958. 102 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik otdela meditsinskoy statistiki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (for Konstantinov).
(HOSPITALS--ACCOUNTING)

KASSATSIYER, M.Ya. (Moskva)

Standardization of mortality indexes. Sov.zdrav. 19 no.10:67-69 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz Nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy statistiki (direktor L.A.Brushlinskaya).
(VITAL STATISTICS)

KASSATSIYER, M.Ya.

Standardizing the statistics showing the adequacy of the provision of doctors and hospital beds. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 5 no.9:42-48 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy statistiki Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PUBLIC HEALTH—STATISTICS)

KASSATSIYER, M.Ya.

Method for drawing a general conclusion from report data on the morbidity among the population. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 6 no.9:44-48 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy statistiki (dir. L.A.Brushlinskaya) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(DISEASES--REPORTING)

RYABCHIKOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; FEDOROV, Ye.K., nauchnyy red.; KASSEL', I.M., otv.red.; BORISOVA, V.K., tekhn.red.

[Pennants on the moon] Vympely na lune. Red.E.K.Fedorov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo detskoi lit-ry M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960. 93 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Fedorov).
(Rocket research) (Artificial satellites)
(Lunar probes)

KASSEL', V.I.; PROKUBOVSKIY, P.M.

Analysis of the blocking action of electric cutouts with PS-10 drives. Prom. energ. 15 no.7:16-17 Jl '60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Leningradskiy metropoliten.
(Electric cutouts)

SUSHKOV, A.P., inzh.; KASSEL', V.N.

SM-1 laying machine. Tekst.prom. 20 no.2:15-18 F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela Upravleniya zagotovok i pervichnoy obrabotki l'na i konopli sovnarkhoza Belorusskoy SSR (for Kassel').
(Flax processing machinery)

KASSEL', V.N.; PROTOPOPOV, A.A.

Ways to increase the industrial capacity of the flax processing industry. Tekst. prom. 25 no.4:18-19 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Zamestitel' nauchal'nika proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela upravleniya tekstil'noy promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva BSSR (for Kassel'). 2. Starshiy inzhener proizvodstvenno tekhnicheskogo otdela upravleniya tekstil'noy promyshlennosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva BSSR (for Protopopov).

KASSENBERG, K.

(2) Elec 3 1

Polish Technical Abst. No. 4, 1953 Mechanics, Electrotechnics, Power

2417 621.394/.395.06

Kassenberg K., Rucinski J. Elements for Switching, Signalling and Protecting Equipment. Part 1. Elementy laczeniowe sygnalizacyjne i zabezpieczajace. Warszawa, 1952, PWT, 16°, 235 pp., 269 figs., 22 tabs. The first of the two volumes deals with the principles of operation and design in the elements of communication equipment. Guilding principles regarding the design and manufacture of these elements are discussed, as well as the problem of raw materials used. The design of particular elements, in relation to their destined use, is also given. The methods of adjustment and testing the elements have been given closer consideration. The elements dealt with in this volume are: contacts in communication equipment, switch elements, both fixed and manually operated, with special reference to pulse elements. Other kinds of elements are to be dealt with in the second volume.

[redacted], K.

Adapting the resistance of relay windings to the feeding circuit.
p. 170

[redacted] vol. 24, no. 8, Aug. 1955

Warszawa, Poland

so. [redacted] vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

KASSENBERG, K.

Calculation of relay windings.

p. 218
Vol. 24, no. 10, Oct. 1955
WIADOMOSCI TELEKOMUNIKACYJNE
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3
March 1956

5560 621.394/.395.08

* Kassenberg K., Ruciński J. Switching, Signalling and Protecting Elements.

„Elementy łączeniowe sygnalizacyjne i zabezpieczające". t. 3, Warszawa, 1956, PWT, 16°, 604 pp., figs., tabs.

The 3rd and final volume of a monograph concerned with the principles of operation, the calculation and desing of the elements of telecommunication equipment. It contains the description of basic electromagnetic and mechanical phenomena which occur in non-polarized and polarized relays, the description of their types, design and calculation and the description of design and principle of operation of the protective devices.

KASSENBERG, K.

Telephone systems with differential relays. p.70.
WIADOMOSCI TELEKOMUNIKACYJNE (Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich. Sekcja Telekomunkacyjna) Warszawa
Vol. 25, no. 4, Apr. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

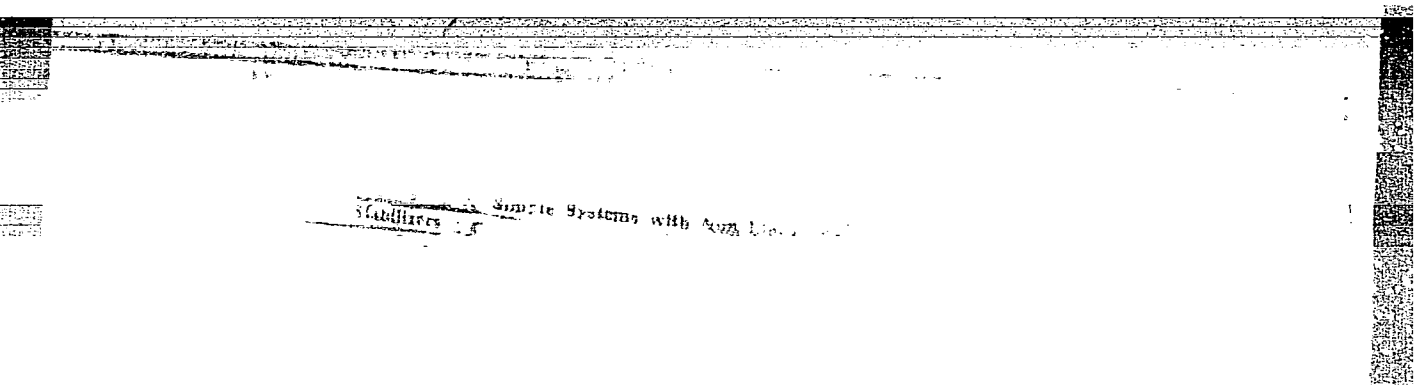
KA[illegible], K.

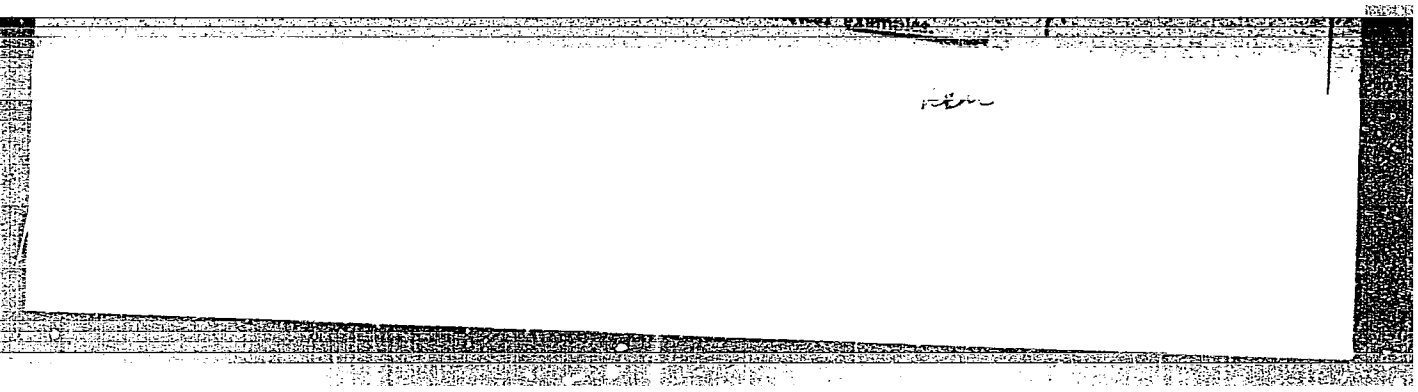
Pull-in and release of a telephone relay. p. 168

WIADOMOSCI TELEKOMUNIKACYJNE vol. 25, no. 7, July 1956

Warszawa, Poland

SO: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956





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KASSENBERG, K.

Some systems changing the tempo of the slowing down of telephone relays. p. 379. (TELE-RADIO. Vol. 2, no. 8, Aug. 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

80: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

KASSENBERG, Kazimierz, doc. mgr. inz.

Magnetic circuit analysis of the MS 1 high-speed relay. Prace Inst teletechn 3 no.1:67-99 '59.

1. Instytut Lacznosci, Warszawa.

KLEBANOV, M.A., prof.; ROTOV, V.I., prof.; BOGAYEVSKIY, AT., dotsent; ANDRYUSHCHENKO, V.V.; GOVOROV, A.M., dotsent; KASSICH, Yu.Ya.; SHMALIY, K.V., kand. med. nauk; SOKALO, S.V.

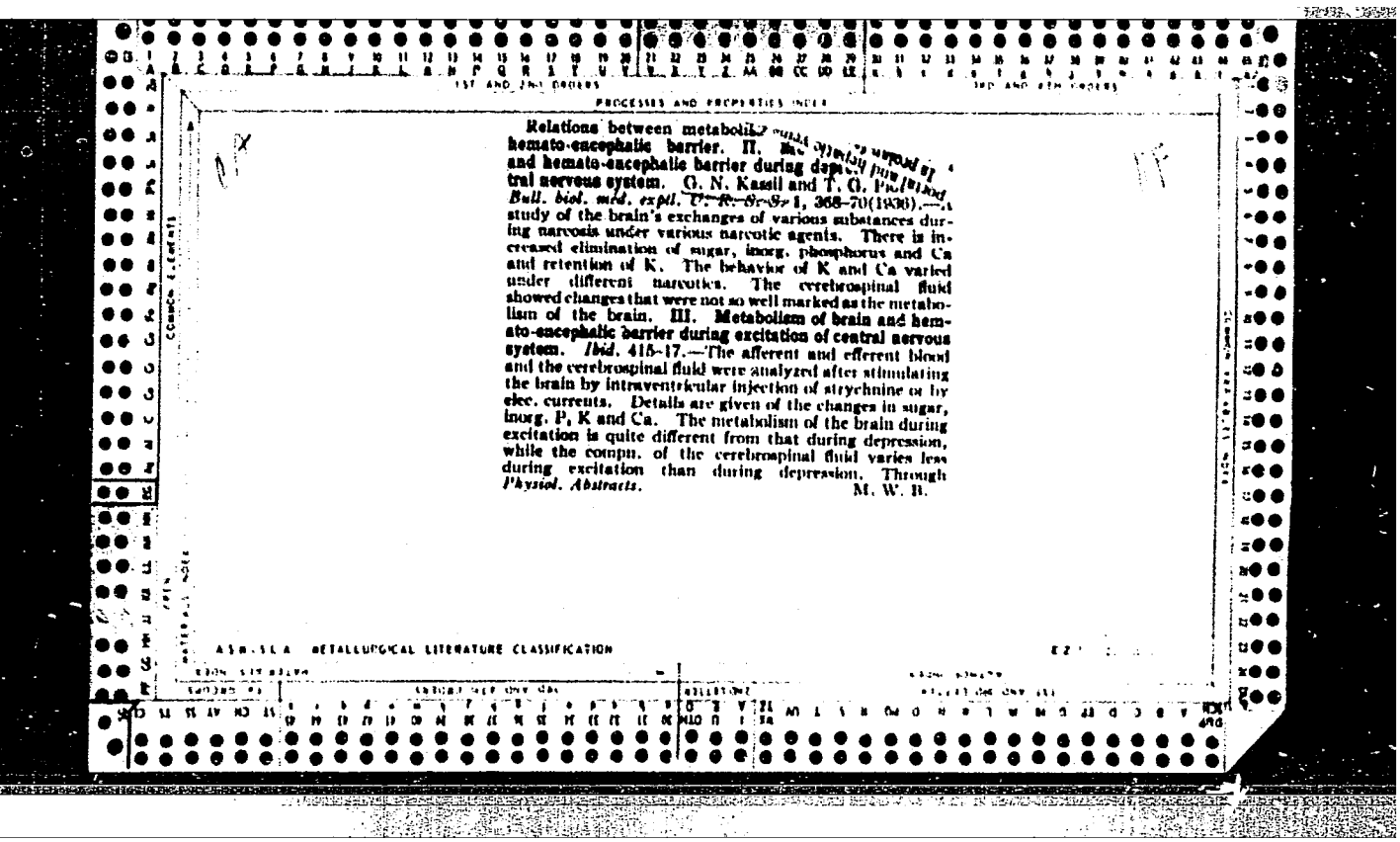
Experimental study of chemoprophylaxis of tuberculosis. Prob. tub. no.1:51-58 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ukrainskiy institut tuberkuleza i grudnoy khirurgii, Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut i Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii, Kiyev.

KASSIK, G., prof.

Reinforced concrete ties in Czechoslovakia. Put' i put. khoz.4 no. 5:46-48 My '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Prazhskiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Czechoslovakia--Railroads--Ties, Concrete)

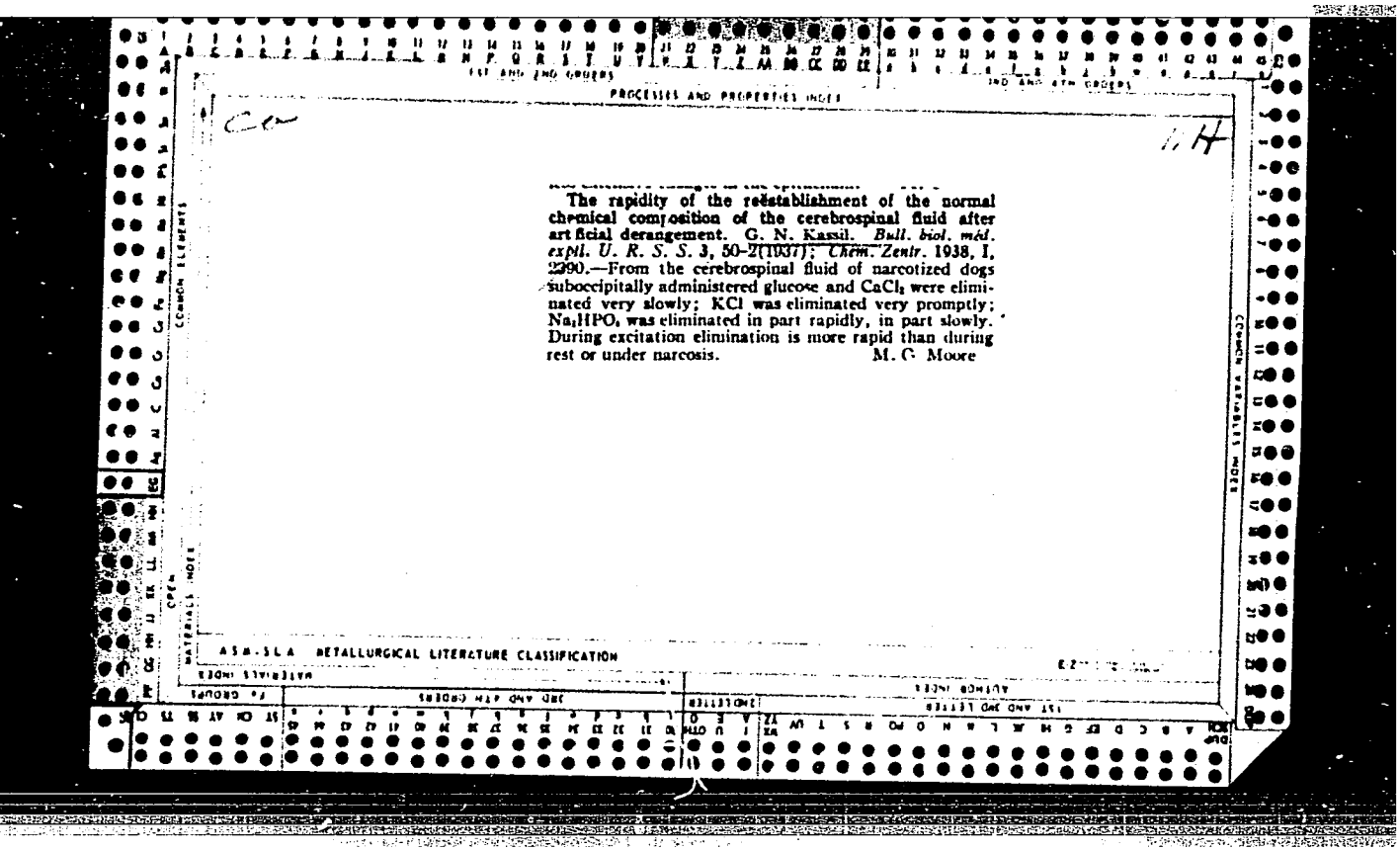


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Relations between metabolism and hemato-encephalic barrier. II. [illegible] and hemato-encephalic barrier during depression of central nervous system. G. N. Kassil and T. G. [illegible] *Bull. biol. med. exptl. U.S.S.R.* 1, 368–70(1936).—A study of the brain's exchanges of various substances during narcosis under various narcotic agents. There is increased elimination of sugar, inorg. phosphorus and Ca and retention of K. The behavior of K and Ca varied under different narcotics. The cerebrospinal fluid showed changes that were not so well marked as the metabolism of the brain. **III. Metabolism of brain and hemato-encephalic barrier during excitation of central nervous system.** *Ibid.* 415–17.—The afferent and efferent blood and the cerebrospinal fluid were analyzed after stimulating the brain by intraventricular injection of strychnine or by elec. currents. Details are given of the changes in sugar, inorg. P, K and Ca. The metabolism of the brain during excitation is quite different from that during depression, while the compn. of the cerebrospinal fluid varies less during excitation than during depression. Through *Physiol. Abstracts.*

M. W. B.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



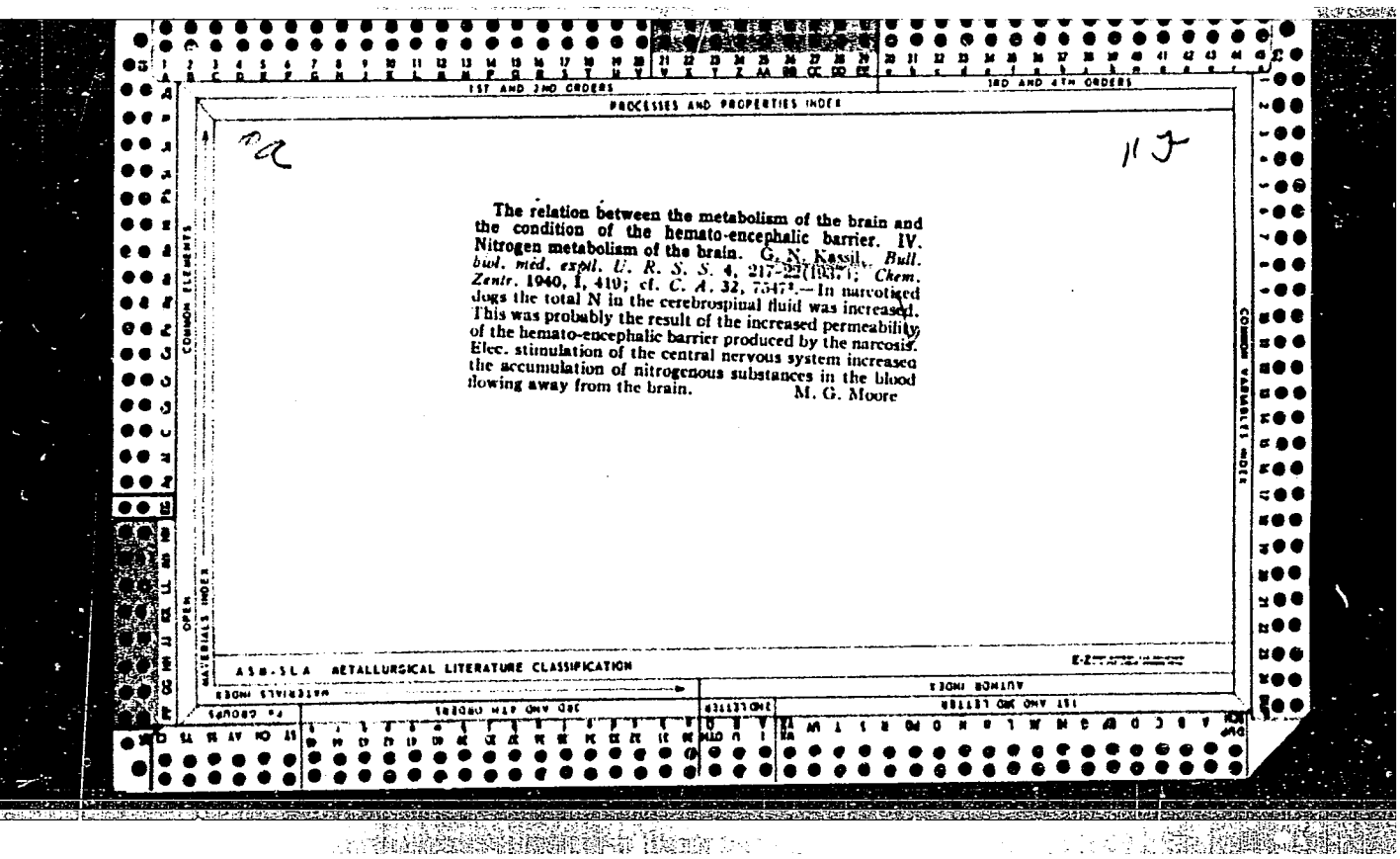
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Cm

H

The rapidity of the reëstablishment of the normal chemical composition of the cerebrospinal fluid after artificial derangement. G. N. Kassil. *Bull. biol. méd. expil. U. R. S. S.* 3, 50–2(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, I, 2390.—From the cerebrospinal fluid of narcotized dogs suboccipitally administered glucose and $CaCl_2$ were eliminated very slowly; KCl was eliminated very promptly; Na_2HPO_4 was eliminated in part rapidly, in part slowly. During excitation elimination is more rapid than during rest or under narcosis. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

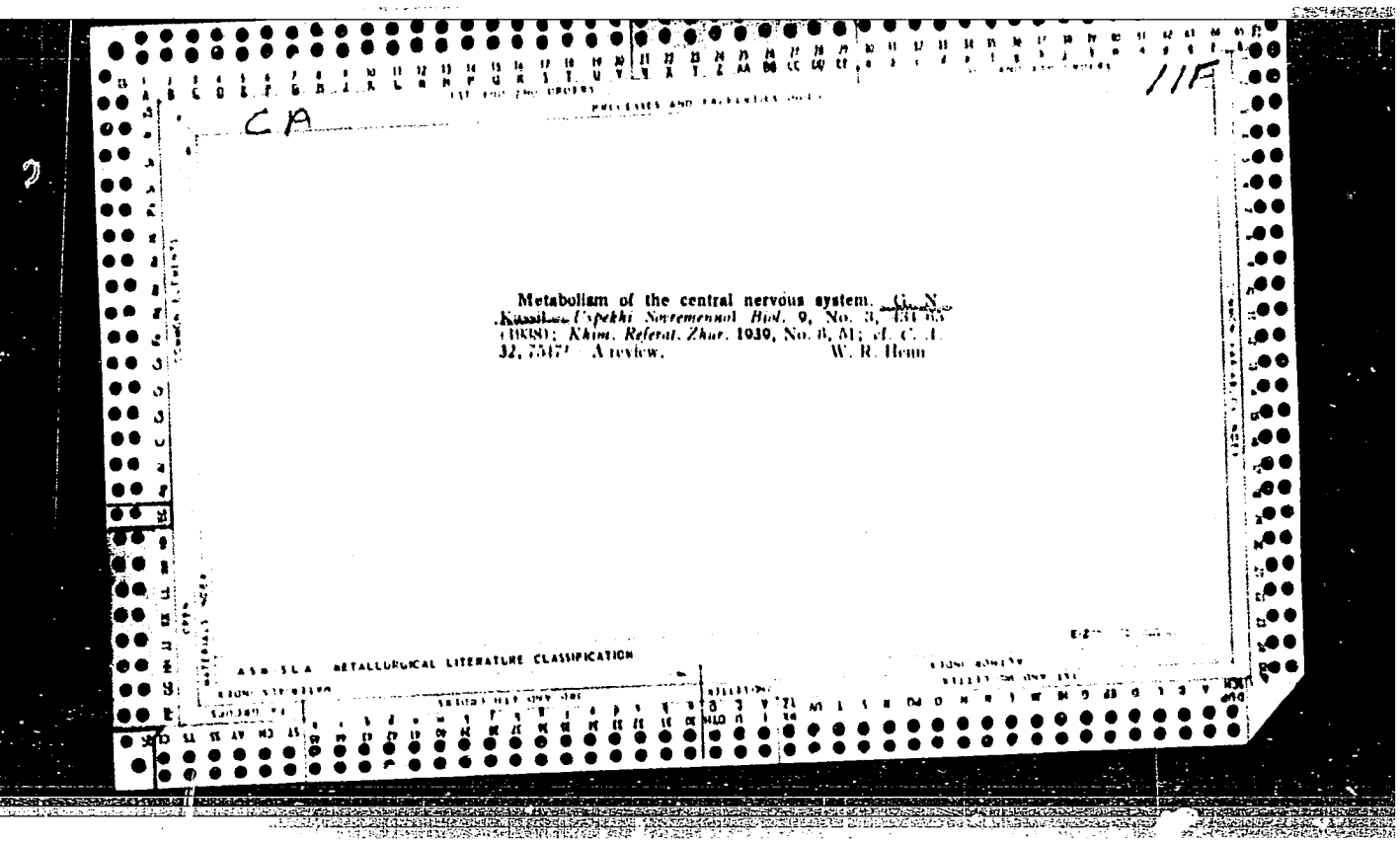
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

72

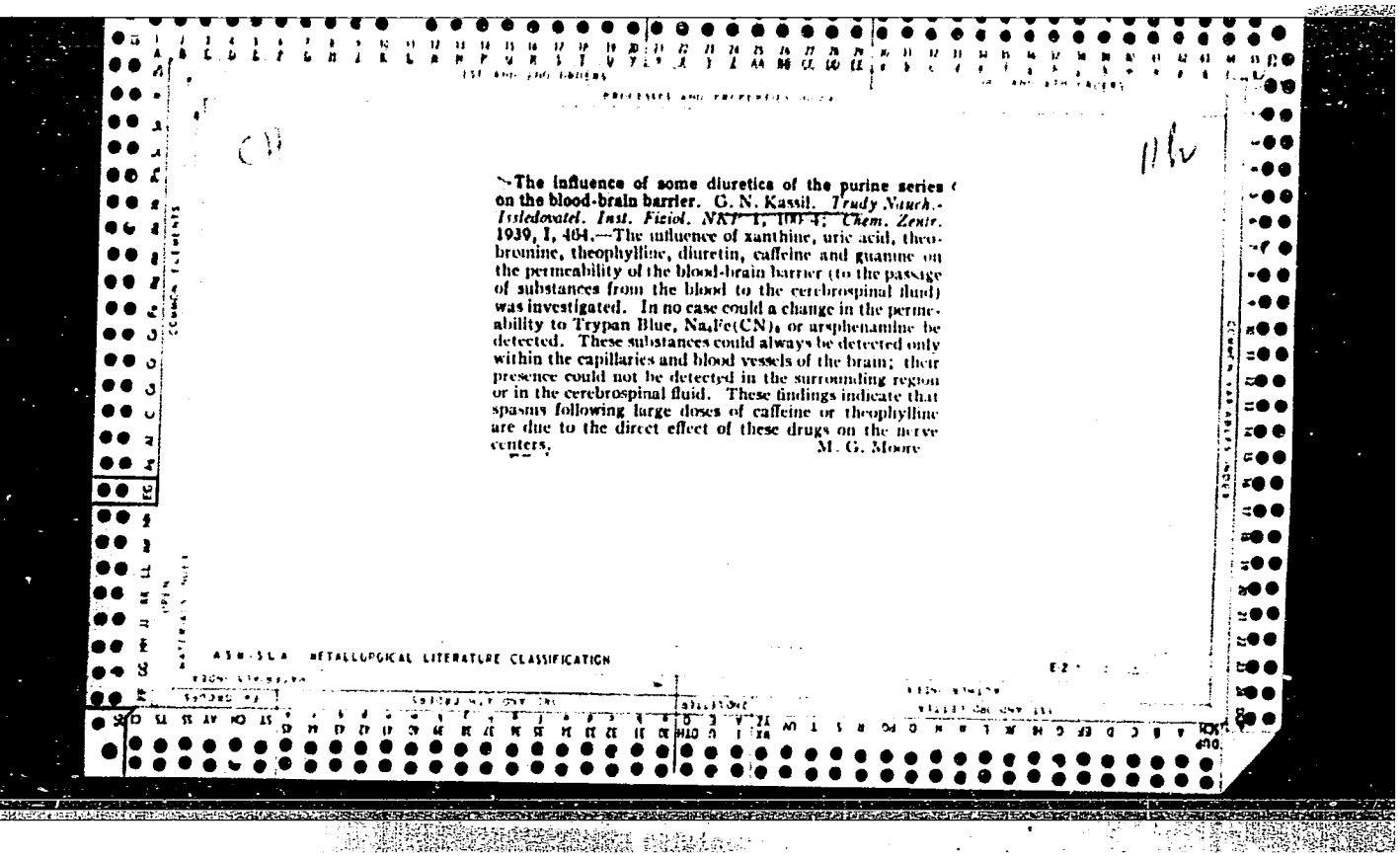
11 F

The relation between the metabolism of the brain and the condition of the hemato-encephalic barrier. IV. Nitrogen metabolism of the brain. G. N. Kassil. *Bull. biol. méd. expil. U. R. S. S.* 4, 217–22(1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 419; cf. *C. A.* 32, 7547⁹.—In narcotized dogs the total N in the cerebrospinal fluid was increased. This was probably the result of the increased permeability of the hemato-encephalic barrier produced by the narcosis. Elec. stimulation of the central nervous system increased the accumulation of nitrogenous substances in the blood flowing away from the brain. M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

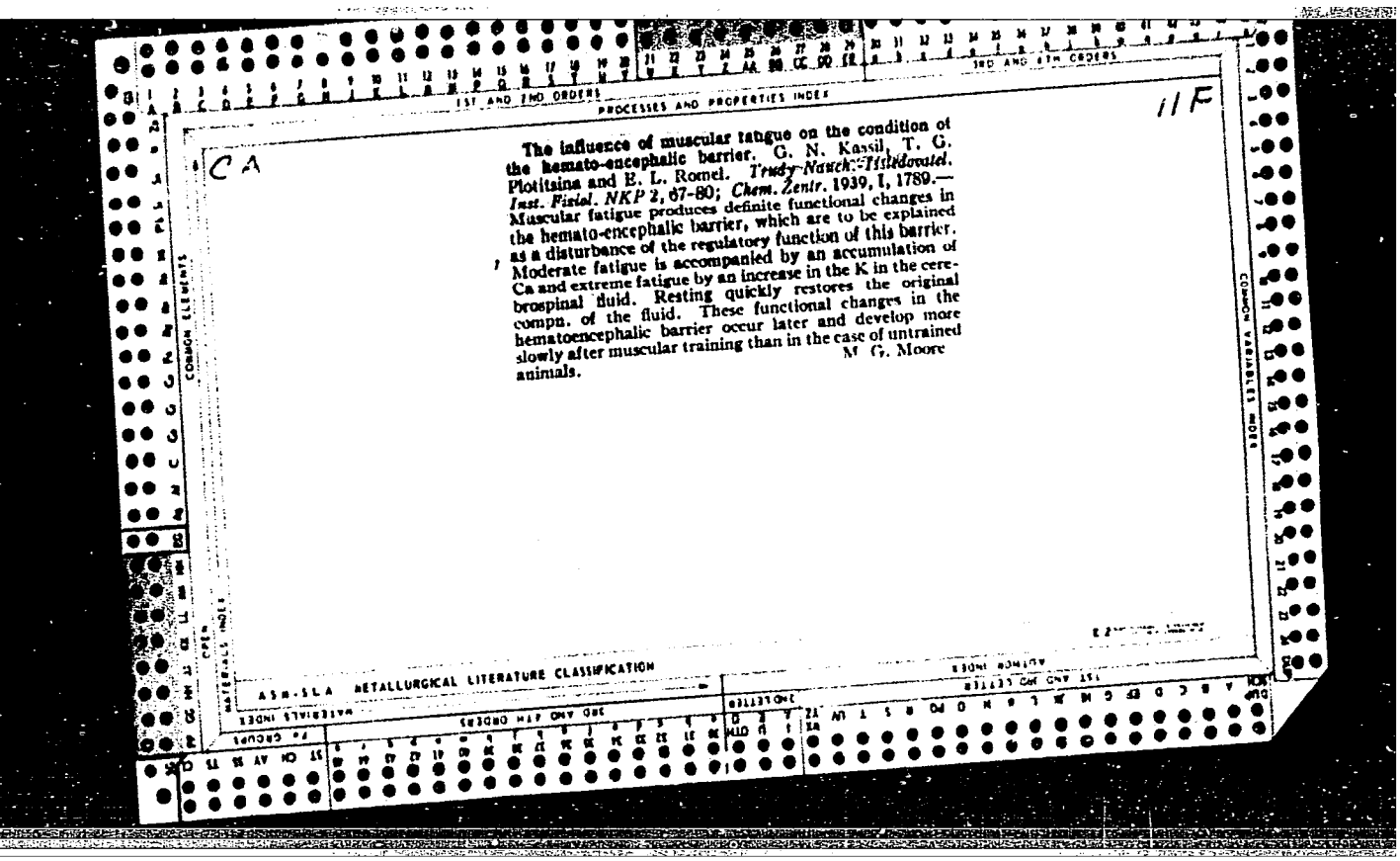


Metabolism of the central nervous system. G. N. Kassil. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* 9, No. 3, 431-65 (1938); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 6, 81; cf. C. A. 32, 7517. A review. W. R. Henn



The influence of some diuretics of the purine series on the blood-brain barrier. G. N. Kassil. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Fiziol. NKP*, I, [illegible]; *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 464.—The influence of xanthine, uric acid, theobromine, theophylline, diuretin, caffeine and guanine on the permeability of the blood-brain barrier (to the passage of substances from the blood to the cerebrospinal fluid) was investigated. In no case could a change in the permeability to Trypan Blue, $Na_4Fe(CN)_6$ or arsphenamine be detected. These substances could always be detected only within the capillaries and blood vessels of the brain; their presence could not be detected in the surrounding region or in the cerebrospinal fluid. These findings indicate that spasms following large doses of caffeine or theophylline are due to the direct effect of these drugs on the nerve centers.

M. G. Moore

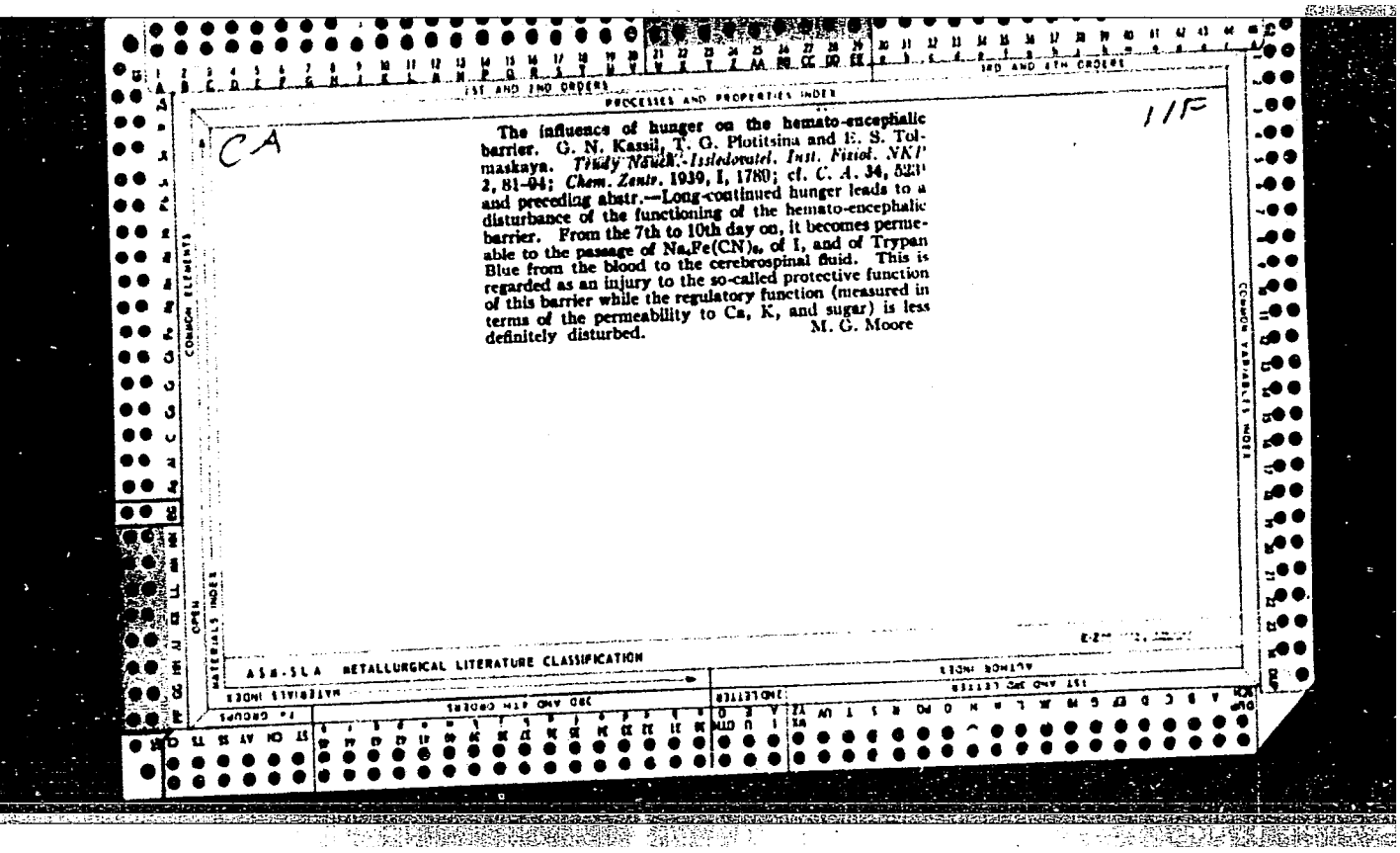


CA

11F

The influence of muscular fatigue on the condition of the hemato-encephalic barrier. G. N. Kassil, T. G. Plotitsina and E. L. Romel. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Fiziol. NKP* 2, 67-80; *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 1789.—Muscular fatigue produces definite functional changes in the hemato-encephalic barrier, which are to be explained as a disturbance of the regulatory function of this barrier. Moderate fatigue is accompanied by an accumulation of Ca and extreme fatigue by an increase in the K in the cerebrospinal fluid. Resting quickly restores the original compn. of the fluid. These functional changes in the hematoencephalic barrier occur later and develop more slowly after muscular training than in the case of untrained animals.

M. G. Moore

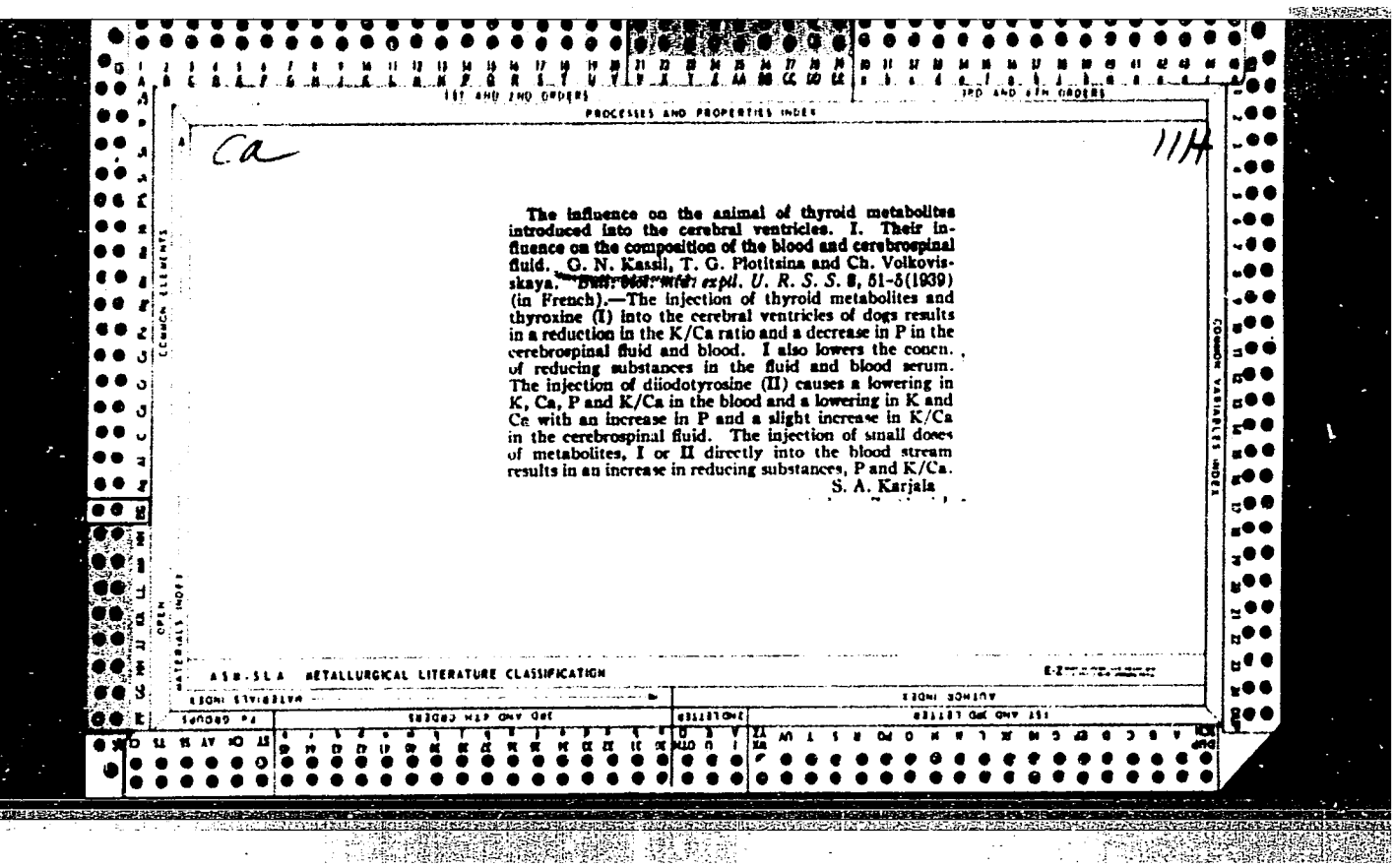


CA

11F

The influence of hunger on the hemato-encephalic barrier. G. N. Kassil, T. G. Plotitsina and E. S. Tolmaskaya. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Fiziol. NKP* 2, 81–94; *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 1780; cf. *C. A.* 34, 5231 and preceding abstr.—Long-continued hunger leads to a disturbance of the functioning of the hemato-encephalic barrier. From the 7th to 10th day on, it becomes permeable to the passage of $Na_4Fe(CN)_6$ of I, and of Trypan Blue from the blood to the cerebrospinal fluid. This is regarded as an injury to the so-called protective function of this barrier while the regulatory function (measured in terms of the permeability to Ca, K, and sugar) is less definitely disturbed.

M. G. Moore



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

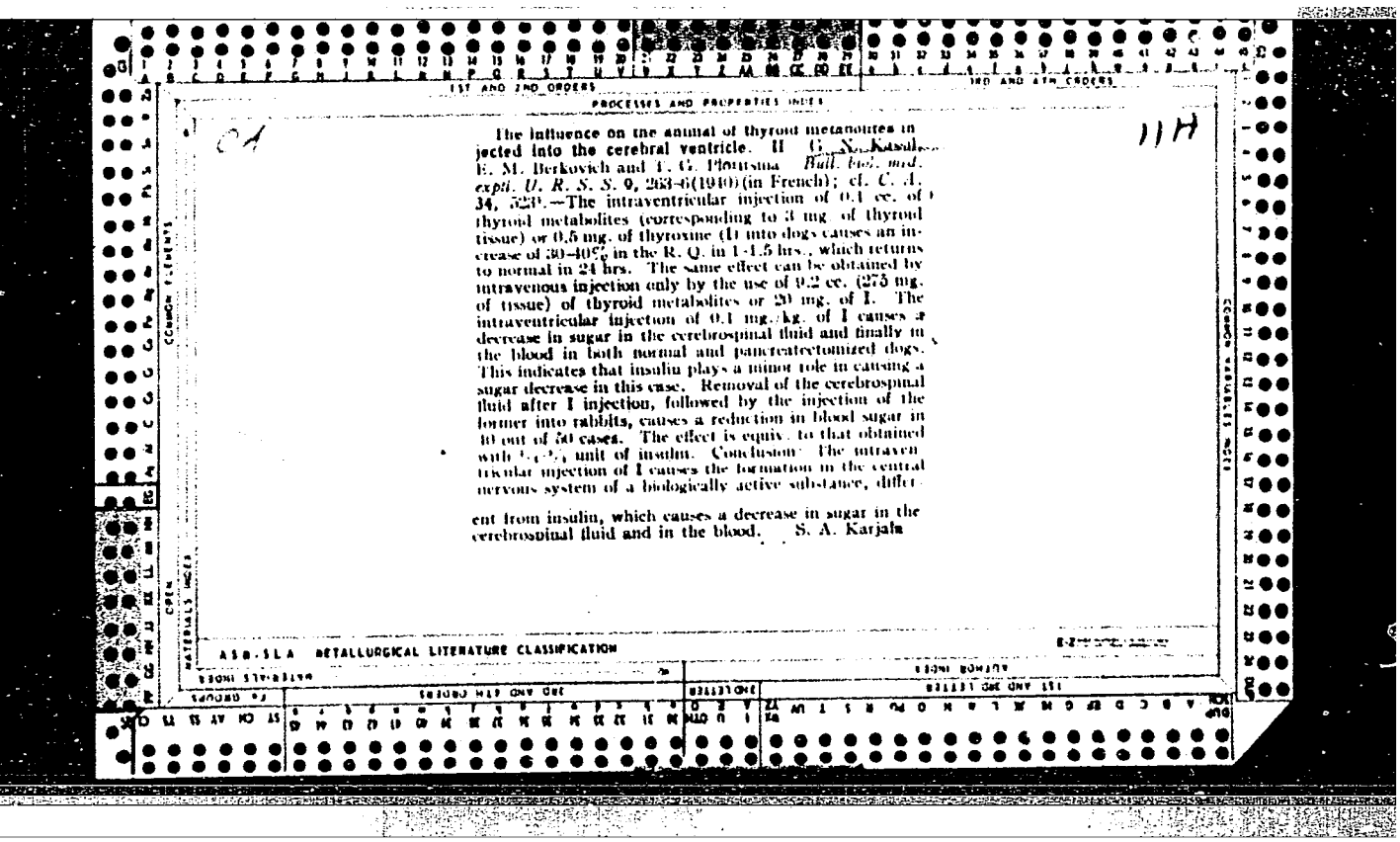
Ca

11H

The influence on the animal of thyroid metabolites introduced into the cerebral ventricles. I. Their influence on the composition of the blood and cerebrospinal fluid. G. N. Kassil, T. G. Plotitsina and Ch. Volkovis-skaya. *Bull. Biol. méd. expl. U. R. S. S.* 8, 51-5(1939) (in French).—The injection of thyroid metabolites and thyroxine (I) into the cerebral ventricles of dogs results in a reduction in the K/Ca ratio and a decrease in P in the cerebrospinal fluid and blood. I also lowers the concn. of reducing substances in the fluid and blood serum. The injection of diiodotyrosine (II) causes a lowering in K, Ca, P and K/Ca in the blood and a lowering in K and Ca with an increase in P and a slight increase in K/Ca in the cerebrospinal fluid. The injection of small doses of metabolites, I or II directly into the blood stream results in an increase in reducing substances, P and K/Ca.

S. A. Karjala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

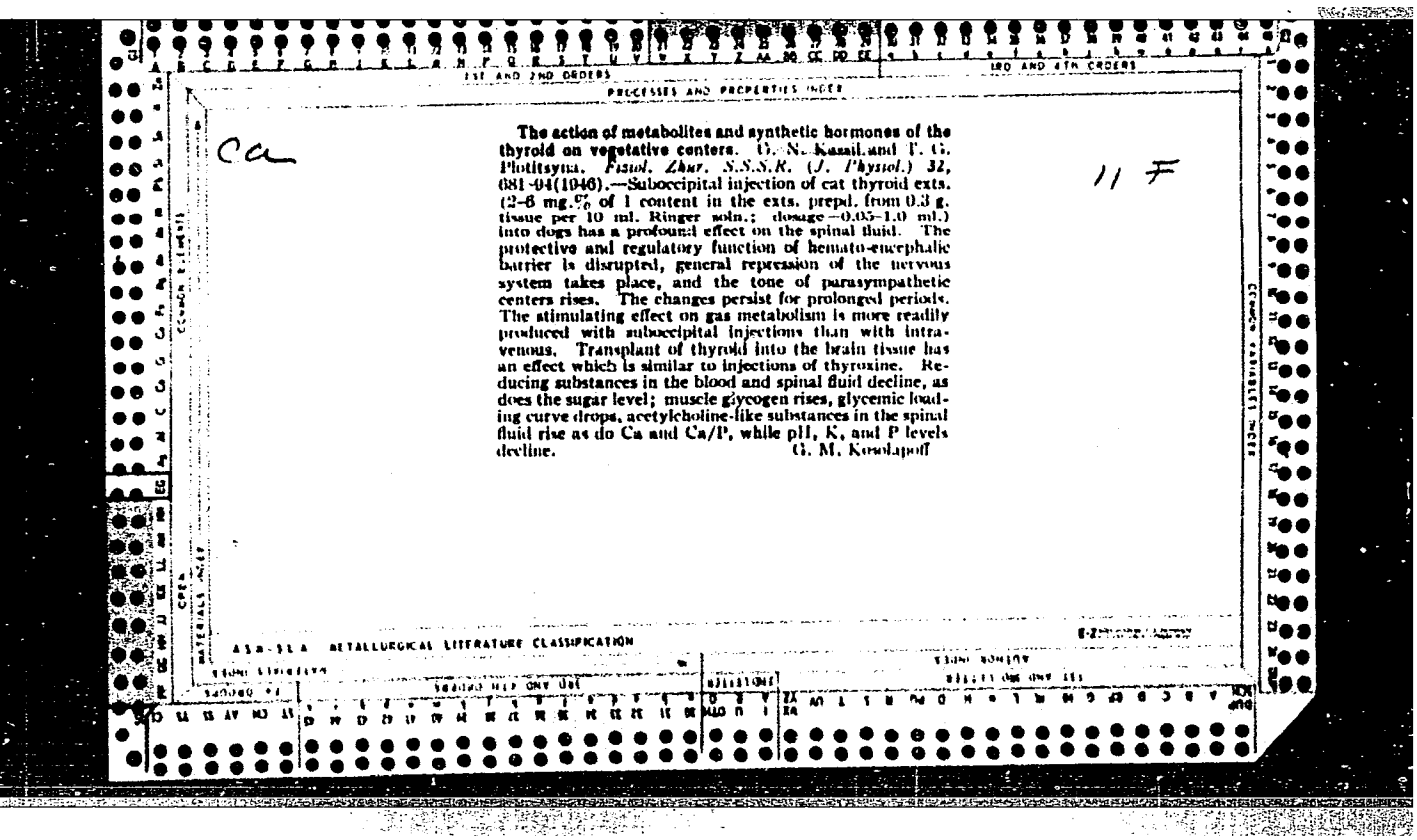
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

C4

11H

The influence on the animal of thyroid metabolites injected into the cerebral ventricle. II G. N. Kassil, E. M. Berkovich and I. G. Plotnikova *Bull. biol. med. expil. U. R. S. S.* **9**, 263-6(1940)(in French); cf. *C. A.* **34**, 529.—The intraventricular injection of 0.1 cc. of thyroid metabolites (corresponding to 3 mg. of thyroid tissue) or 0.5 mg. of thyroxine (I) into dogs causes an increase of 30–40% in the R. Q. in 1–1.5 hrs., which returns to normal in 24 hrs. The same effect can be obtained by intravenous injection only by the use of 0.2 cc. (275 mg. of tissue) of thyroid metabolites or 20 mg. of I. The intraventricular injection of 0.1 mg./kg. of I causes a decrease in sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid and finally in the blood in both normal and pancreatectomized dogs. This indicates that insulin plays a minor role in causing a sugar decrease in this case. Removal of the cerebrospinal fluid after I injection, followed by the injection of the former into rabbits, causes a reduction in blood sugar in 40 out of 50 cases. The effect is equiv. to that obtained with 1–2 unit of insulin. Conclusion: The intraventricular injection of I causes the formation in the central nervous system of a biologically active substance, different from insulin, which causes a decrease in sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid and in the blood. S. A. Karjala

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

11 F

The action of metabolites and synthetic hormones of the thyroid on vegetative centers. G. N. Kasail and T. G. Plotitsyna. *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R. (J. Physiol.)* **32**, 681-94(1946).—Suboccipital injection of cat thyroid exts. (2–6 mg.% of I content in the exts. prepd. from 0.3 g. tissue per 10 ml. Ringer soln.; dosage—0.05–1.0 ml.) into dogs has a profound effect on the spinal fluid. The protective and regulatory function of hemato-encephalic barrier is disrupted, general repression of the nervous system takes place, and the tone of parasympathetic centers rises. The changes persist for prolonged periods. The stimulating effect on gas metabolism is more readily produced with suboccipital injections than with intravenous. Transplant of thyroid into the brain tissue has an effect which is similar to injections of thyroxine. Reducing substances in the blood and spinal fluid decline, as does the sugar level; muscle glycogen rises, glycemic loading curve drops, acetylcholine-like substances in the spinal fluid rise as do Ca and Ca/P, while pH, K, and P levels decline. G. M. Kosolapoff

A53-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHTERN, A.S., redaktor; KASSIL', G.N., redaktor

[Direct action on nerve centers] Neposredstvennoe vozdeistvie na nervnye tsentry. Pod red. A.S.Shtern i G.N.Kassil'. Moskva, Izd. Akademii Med. nauk SSSR, 1948. 313 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Moscow. Vtoroy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

Kassil, G. N.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(2)

Functional state of cardiovascular system in chemical irritation of various neuroreceptor zones. G. N. Kassil. (S. P. Botkin Hosp., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 863-6(1953).—Subcutaneous injection of Mezaton (*m*-$HOC_6H_4CH(OH)CH_2NHMe$) in various parts of the body of healthy or ill human subjects (ulcer patients, those with Addison's disease, those with bronchial asthma) gave the following results: The pressor reaction caused by the drug depends not only on the assimilation and its entry into the blood stream but also shows reflex character. Anesthesia of the skin with EtCl either blocks or hinders the Mezaton reaction, while infiltration of the skin with procaine greatly increases the pressor reaction of Mezaton; only a strong procaine anesthesia (10% soln.) leads to weakening of the Mezaton effect. Hyperemia caused by heat or ultraviolet does not affect the Mezaton reaction although the conditions for absorption are improved. As a result, administration of adrenaline in asthma is best done in the neck or back, while injection into the arm or leg is less effective. Similar differences are found among other sites.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KASSIL, G. N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

The role of central nervous system in reactions of the organism to chemical irritation of various nerve receptor zones. G. N. Kassil (Branch Biol. Sci., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 1089-92 (1953).—It is shown that the central nervous system regulates the totality of the processes that comprise the sensitivity of an organism to various chem. irritants; alteration of the level of physiol. background of the organism can serve to alter the response to various pharmacological substances. The expts. were made with diabetics and ulcer patients (controls were healthy subjects) which were given blocking or stimulating substances (chloral hydrate, NaBr, bromural, caffeine, phenamine, which act primarily on the cerebral cortex; various barbiturates, which act primarily as blocking agents on subcortical layers; strychnine, stimulant of spinal centers; and atropine, procaine, which act primarily on the peripheral nervous system). Allowances were made for individual variations and note was taken of the psychological states. G. M. Kosolapoff

KASSIL', G.N., professor

Pain and anesthesia. Zdorov'e 1 no.6:4-6 Je. '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(PAIN) (ANESTHESIA)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.,professor; KASSIL', G.N. (Moskva):(Po materialam S.P. Vinitskovskoy, G.S. Vorsa, S.M. Grach, N.G. Grachenoy, M.B. Dunayevskoy F.A. Rosinoy, V.V. Stankevich. A.L. Sheakhmana, A.A. Shmidt)

Data on nasal reflex therapy in medical practice. Klin. med. 33 no. 9:12-17 S '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo, nervnogo i fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniy Moskovskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina i nauchno-issledovatel'skoy gruppy pri otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Grashchenkov)

(THERAPEUTICS,
mass reflex ionogalvanic ther. technic)
(ELECTROTHERAPY,
mass reflex ionogalvanic ther. technic)

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. General Problems U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17499

Author : Kassil', G.N.
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Significance of the Physiological Background in the Organism's Reactions to Chemical Stimuli.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 106, No 4, 743-746

Abstract : Experiments were carried out on 250 patients afflicted with various illnesses. The recordings of the hand's pulse were used as the method. Ten minutes after the recordings of the pulse were made, a tablet containing 125 γ of nitroglycerine (1) was placed under the patient's tongue. Usually vasodilation and a rise in the pulse rate took place in 1-2 minutes. When the sublingual region was anaestesised with dicaine, the vessels were relaxed. When NaBr, bormural, barbamyl, medinal, nembutal, caffeine or phenamine were administered first, both an intensification of the vessels' reaction to the administration of 1 and their relaxation took place, depending upon the dose and the organism's peculiarities. When nicotinic acid was orally administered the reaction to 1 was intensified. Nicotine in a number of cases removed 1's effect. One hour

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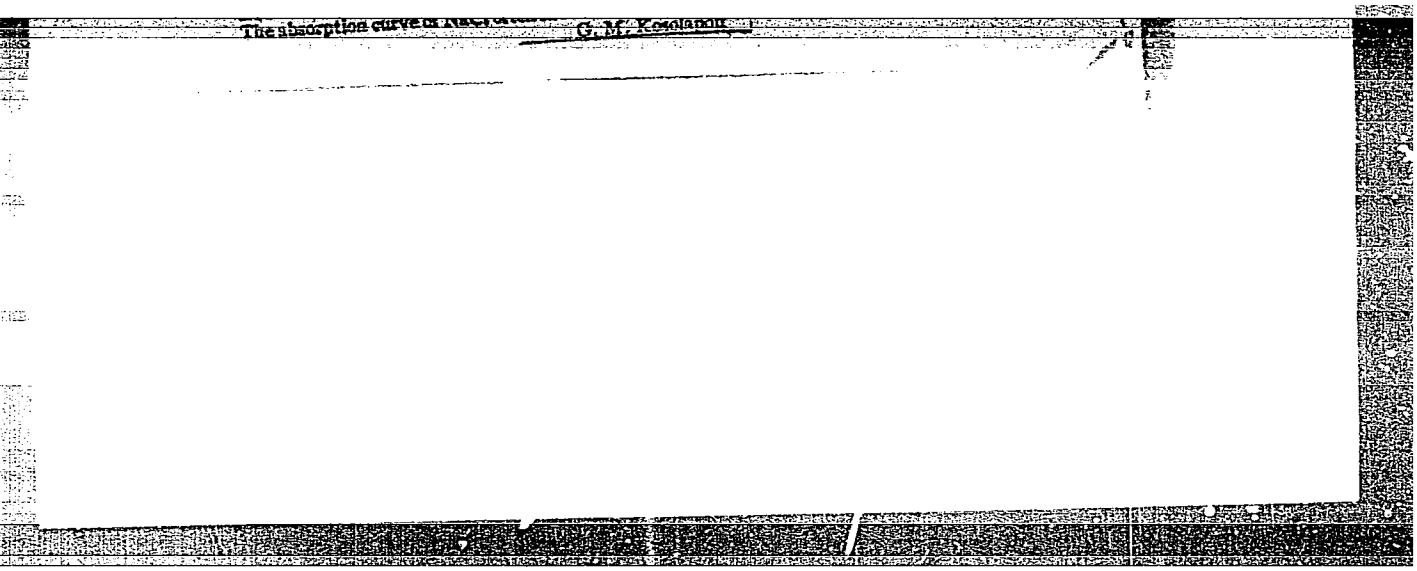
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17499

after the administration of glucose the reaction to l decreased sharply. The author is of the opinion that the organism's reaction to the introduction of definite chemical stimuli is conditioned considerably by the initial state of the central and peripheral nervous mechanisms during the study.

KASSIL, G.N.

Pharmacodynamic studies of the functional state of cortical and subcortical regions of the brain. G. N. Kassil. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 106, 1111-14(1956); cf. *C.A.* 48, 4114a, 6021*f*; *ibid.* 106, 743(1956).—Low doses of NaBr or bromural enhance the vascular reaction produced by sublingual deposition of $PhNO_2$; larger doses weaken or block this reaction completely. Some individuals, however, respond to NaBr or bromural in low doses by having no effect on the $PhNO_2$ test, while at high doses the $PhNO_2$ effect is merely enhanced. Caffeine in some people may enhance the $PhNO_2$ test. Finally, some individuals respond to low doses of barbiturates by weakening the $PhNO_2$ test. Some individuals show a variation of $PhNO_2$ effect only after large doses of barbiturates. Thus, the nonconditioned vascular responses affected by the state of the central nervous system can be used to judge the character of the stimulation processes in the cortical and subcortical brain regions. G. M. Kosolapoff

KASSIL, G N.



KASSIL', G.N., professor; KASSIL', V.G.

The liver. Zdorov'e 3 no.2:9-11 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(LIVER)

KASSIL, G.N.

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; IRGER, I.M.; KASSIL', G.N.

Principal problems in acute cerebrocranial trauma. Vop.neirokhir. 21 no.5:13-17 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz nervnoy kliniki TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i neyrokhirugicheskogo ogdeleniya Moskovskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina.
(BRAIN, wounds and injuries, cerebrocranial (Rus))

KASSIL', G.N.

VAYSFEL'D, I.L.; KASSIL', G.N.

Vascular permeability in some diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system [with summary in English] Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 44 no.9:47-52 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz gruppy chlena-korrespondenta AN SSSR N.I.Grashchenkova pri otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstvalena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.I.Grashchenkovym.

(BLOOD VESSELS, physiology,
permeability of labeled sodium chloride in diencephalic & peripheral NS dis. (Rus)
(DIENCEPHALON, diseases,
eff. on vasc. permeability of labeled sodium chloride (Rus))
(NERVES, PERIPHERAL, diseases,
same)
(SODIUM CHLORIDE, in blood,
permeability by blood vessels of labeled prep. in diencephalic & peripheral NS dis. (Rus))

KASSIL', G.N. (Moskva)

Hematoencephalic barrier in physiological and coinical practice.
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.12:1537-1542 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(HEMATO-ENCEPHALIC BARRIER,
review (Rus))

KASSIL', G. N.

AUTHORS: Kassil', G. N., Veyn, A. M., Kamenetskaya, B. I. 20-4-57/60

TITLE: The State of the Haematoencephalic Barrier in the Case of Certain Experimental Influences Applied to the Organism(Sostoyaniye gemato - entsefalicheskogo bar'yera pri nekotorykh eksperimental'nykh vozdeystviyakh na organism).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 4, pp. 833-836 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The study of this barrier (in the following called HEB) meets with a number of difficulties in hospital practice and on the occasion of experiments. The most current methods show considerable shortcomings. In general they refer not only to the transition of the substance to be investigated from the blood into the cerebrospinal liquid and into the brain tissue but also complicated correlations in the organism which escape consideration. The use of radio isotopes makes possible a more complete and more detailed study of the permeability of the HEB although also this method shows some shortcomings. The authors aim not only at the study of the rôle of the barrier mechanisms on the occasion of the occurring and the development of pathological processes in the central nerve system but they also work out some methods of systematic action on the barrier which make possible an increase (or decrease) of their permeability for experi-

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mentall and therapeutic purposes.
Rats of a weight of loo g were used for the experiments. Radioactive phosphorus P^{32} was used as permeability indicator from which 2 μCu were injected interperitoneally into a 1 ml physiological solution. After 1, 3, 24, 48 hours the animals were beheaded and a bloodsample was taken from the separated blood vessels (0,1 ml). The P^{32} distribution between the blood and the brain in the norm (coefficient of permeability). After one hour the maximum content of P^{32} was in the hypothalamic area, then in decreasing sequence in the brain stem followed with decreasing content by the cerebral cortex, hypothalamic area, cerebrellum, and the white substance (Fig. 1). Within 3 hours 15 % of the P^{32} contained in the blood penetrate into the brain of the rat. HEP-permeability in the case of a closed cerebral trauma and on the occasion of spasm (experimental epilepsy). The injury was made by a dosed weight. In general the trauma was accompanied by unconsciousness and cramps. The cramp was achieved by means of a short (1 sec.) passing of line current. through the head of the animal. It could be observed that after 1 hour the P^{32} content was much higher in the case of the case of the

skull trauma than at the control. One hour after a cramp this content also increases in the brain, however much weaker. 3 hours after the epileptical fit a considerable increase of the HEB permeability could be observed. 3 hours after the trauma this permeability is also still higher than in the control but lower than after the epileptical fit. After 24 and 48 hours no difference can be observed in the content of P^{32} between the experimental and the check animals.

The obtained results demonstrate that in the case of a skull-cerebrum-trauma and of cramps in the brain of rats the contents of the free azetylcholine and the activity of the hyaluronidase increase.

Permeability of HEB in the case of some forms of the experimental therapy of the skull-cerebrum-trauma.

For this purpose anticholinergetic, ganglia-blocking, sympathergic and antihistamine preparates were used. On the occasion of atropine injections the permeability increased by the trauma normalized again. The content of free azetylcholine and the activity of the hyaluronidasis decreased. Pentamine (dibromethylpentamethyldiethylentriamine, similar to pendiomide) and proserine produced similar effects. Metazon showed weaker effects. Antihistamine preparates (Dimedrol) did

The State of the Haematoencephalic Barrier in the Case of Certain Experimental Influences Applied to the Organism. 20-4-57/60

not produce important effects.
There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: The Group of the Corresponding Member of the Academy N. I. Grashchenkov of the Department for Biological Sciences AN USSR (Gruppa chlena - korrespondenta AN SSSR N. I. Grashchenkova pri Otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR).

PRESENTED: By A. D. Speranskiy, Academician, May 14, 1957

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. T-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3765

Author : Kassil', G. N.; Kamenetskaya, B. I.; Dunayevskaya, M. B.
Inst : AS USSR
Title : Penetrability of the Blood-Brain Barrier to P^{32} When Introduced Through the Nasal Mucosa

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 117, No 4, 625-728

Abstract : In 44 patients with various diseases of the CNS and of peripheral nerves, the penetration of P^{32} into the cerebrospinal fluid was investigated after oral intake (I), following introduction into the nasal cavity of cotton turundas moistened with a solution of P^{32} (II), and after ionogalvanization of the nasal mucosa with P^{32} (III). The cerebrospinal fluid concentration of P^{32} (in relation to the radioactivity of the blood) in the average was: after I - 3.7%, after II - 16.7% and after

Card 1/2

Kassil' G. N.

AUTHORS: Kassil', G. N., Kamenetskaya, B. I., Dunayevskaya, M. B. 20-4-52/52

TITLE: The Permeability of the Haemato-Encephalic Barrier to P^{32} When Administered Through the Nasal Mucous Membrane (Pronitsayemost' gemato-entsefalicheskogo bar'yera po otnosheniyu k P^{32} pri vvedenii yego cherez slizistuyu obolochku nosa).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp. 725-728 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method employed by the authors to subject the nasal mucous membrane to iono-galvanization (nasal therapy /Ref. 1,2/) in many cases of some diseases connected with a disturbance of the central nervous system causes the pathological process to cease. They proved to be very efficacious in the case of ulcers in the bowels and duodenal ulcers, diencephalic syndrome, headaches of various origins, neuralgia of the Nervus trigeminus etc. However, the effective mechanism of the nasal therapy still remains unexplained in many respects. It turned put to be more complicated than the authors originally believed. In view of the fact that direct anatomic connections exist between the nasal mucous membrane and the subarachnoidal space of the brain, the authors pressume that the chemicals

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penetrate into the cerebrospinal fluid (henceforce referred to as CSF), which means that the haemato-encephalic barrier (henceforth referred to as HEB) is avaided by them. This was confirmed in the case of animals and corpses (Ref. 4). It may be pressumed that the charged particles of these or other substances, introduced into the nasal mucou membrane by ionogalvanization, penetrate straight into the nutritive milieu of the brain through the perineural gap of the Nervus olfactorius and the Nervus trigeminus. The present information serves the purpose of checking the correctness of this opinion. P^{32} was applied to patients suffering from various troubles of the central and peripheral nervous system in the following manners:

I. Per os; after 1 hour specimens of blood- and CSF were taken (by lumbal puncture) and their radioactivity was determined.

II. Through the nasal mucous membrane on cotton plugs.

III. As in the case of II, but by ionogalvanization by connecting the cotton plugs to the D. C. cathode. The anode was fixed near the hole in the back of the head (Ref. 1,2).

The determination of the radioactivity was carried out as in II and III. It was not possible to carry out a control with

healthy persons, because lumbal puncture is permitted only in the case of patients of a certain kind. A high P^{32} content in the CSF was observed in the case of a not open cranial trauma and in the case of concussion of the brain (Ref. 5, 6). The results obtained show that if P^{32} is introduced through the nasal mucous membrane, penetration of radioactive phosphorus ihto the CSF can be increased considerably, which is of practical, clinical importance. The P^{32} - level is increased to 16.7% in the case of the cotton plug method (series II). In the case of one single galvanization nearly 1/3 of the P^{32} contained in the blood penetrates into the CSF. It may therefore be said that the physiological effect in the case of introduction by iono-galvanization is to a considerable extent due to the medicines penetrating into the CSF as well as to a direct action upon the nervous centers. A contrary effect produced by a number of vegetotropic substances upon the central and peripheral sections of the nervous system, which was made known by the works by L. S. Shtern and collaborators (Ref. 7,8) play a

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When Administered Through the Nasal Mucous Membrane

certain part in connection with the selection of the remedy for nasal therapy.
There are 3 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

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Kassil', G.N.

AUTHORS: Kassil', G. N., and Matlina, E. A., 20-6-46/47

TITLE: Adrenalin and Adrenalin-Like Substances Detected in Blood in the Case of a Pain Syndrome (Adrenalin i adrenalinopodobnyye veshchestva v krovi pri bolevom sindrome)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 6, pp. 1085-1088 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The assumption was several times expressed that the feeling of pain develops due to the occurrence and the accumulation of special chemical substances in the tissue, as these substances irritate the nerve terminations (references 1,2). Histamine is above all counted among them. From published data and own observations of the first author follows that the level of free histamine in the blood in diseases of the nervous system accompanied by pain syndromes increases. But histamine is not the only chemical substane causing the pain. Most of the authors come to the conclusion that the direct cause of the local pain is oxygen deficiency. This develops due to modifications of the torrent of blood, by disturbance of the tissue-respiration, sinking of the partial pressure of oxygen in the blood and so on. All these processes take place under the control of the central and perpheral parts of the nervous system and are connected with certain displacements in the chemical composition and the bilogical properties of the blood

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and the tissue-field. As is well-known the feeling of pain is accompanied by an excitation of the sympathetic-adrenal apparatus and by an increased secretion of sympathetico-mimetic substances. The problem of the chemical structure of the mediators of the sympathetic series for the most part remains unsolved. Most authors (references 3-5) are of the opinion that the sympathetic reactions in the organism take place under participation of adrenalin and its various tranformation products. According to Bakh (reference 3) sympathin I which inhabits the functions is adrenalin, whereas the exciting sympathin E stimulates the functions is noradrenalin. In their studies of the humoral displacements during diseases of the nervous system accompanied by pain syndrome the authors found (refernce 6) that they are also accompanied by a considerable increase in the sympathetic activity of the blood. It was the object of the present work thoroughly to study the metabolism of adrenalin and adrenalin-like substances. After the description of the method employed and of the results the authors come to the following conclusions: In deseases whose leading feature is the pain syndrome the following takes place: 1) the level of total adrenelin in the blood inceases, 2) dehydroforms of adrenalin-like sub-

stances (dehydro-adrenalin and dehydro-chromogens) are more often discovered than in healthy individuals, and the coefficient of specificity increases, 3) an asymmetry of the content of adrenalin-like substances manifest itself; the level of the total adrenalin is increased at the side where the focus of pain lies (the "pain side"), 4) the improvement of the clinical state of patients suffering from pain syndrome is accompanied by a decrease of total adrenalin in the blood. According to Kennon (reference 7) the increased sectretion of adrenalin in the case of acute experimental pain is supposed to have a compensatory and protective significance against painful injuries. According to the authors' investigations the relative quantity of reduced adrenalin in the complex of adrenalin-like substances increases in the case of pathological pain; At the same time the chromogens increase; noradrenalin apparently also belongs to them. The above-mentioned conclusions are further interpreted. At the same time (refernce 6) earlier papers by the authors showed that the amount of parasympathico-mimetic substances (especially of acetylcholine) in the blood increases in pain syndromes. In treatments of pain syndromes connected with an increase of adrenalin-like substances in the blood (headache of

Adrenalin and Adrenalin-Like Substances Detecting in Blood in 20-6-46/47
the Case of a Pain Syndrome.

vascular origin, sympathalgies, spastic vascular contractions and so on) to dispense sympatholytical substances (ergotamin, aminacine and others). There are 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

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